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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE .	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/936,557	01/02/2002	Christian Kraft	367.40493X00	7117	
20457	7590 09/01/2005		EXAM	INER	
ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP 1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET			KE, P	KE, PENG	
SUITE 1800	-		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ARLINGTO	ARLINGTON, VA 22209-3873		2174		
			DATE MAILED: 00/01/200	•	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<u> </u>					
	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Advisory Action	09/936,557	KRAFT, CHRISTIAN			
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Peng Ke	2174			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address					
THE REPLY FILED 08 August 2005 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.					
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of					
this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or					
(3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the					
following time periods:					
a) The period for reply expires 4 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.					
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.					
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).					
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have					
been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b)					
above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any					
earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
NOTICE OF APPEAL 2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date					
of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.					
Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).					
<u>AMENDMENTS</u>					
 The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because (a) They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below); 					
(a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require fulfile consideration and/or search (see NOTE below), (b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);					
(c) They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for					
appeal; and/or					
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a))		ejected claims.			
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)). 4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).					
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s		,			
6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be a	allowable if submitted in a separate	e, timely filed amendment canceling			
the non-allowable claim(s).	☐ will not be entered or b) ⊠ v	vill be entered and an explanation of			
7. Now the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.					
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:					
Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to:					
Claim(s) rejected to: Claim(s) rejected: <u>15-39</u> .					
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:					
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE					
8. The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will <u>not</u> be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary					
and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).					
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be					
entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).					
10. The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.					
REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER					
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See Continuation Sheet.					
See Continuation Sheet. 12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper No(s)					
13 Cother:					
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		Y PATENT EXAMINER			
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Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicants' argument focused on the following:

- 1) Applicant argues that Deluca et al. fails to teach position information.
- 1) Examiner disagrees. During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given *>their< broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification." > In re Hyatt, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372, 54 USPQ2d 1664, 1667 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See In re Van Geuns, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution, and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969)
 In this case, the claims recites "adding position information in the message defining a position of the at least one graphical icon part in the text part", and Deluca teaches this limitation because arrangement of the images is based on the input order of the graphical icons' code. (figure page 7, lines 4-32; page 9, lines 6-20) Furthermore, when compounded message is between a group of text and a graphical icon, the text is always displayed beneath the picture. (paragraph, lines 12-27) Therefore the single # defines the position of
 - 2) Applicant argues that Sugio et al fails to teach graphical format.

the graphical icon so that it will always be on the top of the text. (paragraph, lines 12-27)

- 2) Examiner disagrees. Sugio teaches arranging text and graphical parts of a compounded message in the predefined positions. (See Sugio, figure 5, col. 6, lines60-col7, lines 10) Examiner interprets this predefined arrangement to be graphical format. In re Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969)
 - 3) Applicant argues that there is no reason to combine Sugio with Mochizuki.
- 3) In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).
- 147, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Mochizuki's method is design to alleviate the problem that occurs in pre-positioned messages. (See Mochizuki, col. 1, lines 25-40) Specifically, because when the messages format is pre-define, the essential information of the message tends to disappear from the initial display page of the message. (See Mochizuki, col. 1, lines 25-40) Furthermore, Sugio teaches displaying the compounded message in a pre-defined format. (See Sugio, figure 5, col. 6, lines60-col7, lines 10) Therefore it would be obvious to use Mochizuki's teaching to solve the problem that occurs in Sugio's pre-format compounded messages.